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ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PACTS CONCLUDED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

OW280325Y Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 28 Mar (CNA)--The Republic of China and Saudi Arabia have reached a number of agreements to strengthen economic and technical cooperation. The agreements were reached at the panel discussions of the third conference of the Sino-Saudi Permanent Joint Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation which was held in Taipei 22-27 March. The agreements will be implemented by responsible agencies of the two countries.

The agreements include:

1. Financial Cooperation

--The Saudi Commercial Bank will extend a loan of 100 million Saudi riyals (about U.S. dollars 30 million) to the Taiwan Power Co. The Saudi Commercial Bank will be encouraged to provide more loans to the Republic of China to help finance industrial development projects.

--Banks of the two countries will jointly form an organization to guarantee the smooth operation of the Chinese engineering corporations engaged in construction projects in Saudi Arabia.

--Saudi Development Fund will be asked to reconsider loan projects to finance the installation of a power transmission system and the second stage work of the Taichung port in Taiwan.

2. Transportation and Communications Cooperation

--The Republic of China will send a group of 25 experts and technicians to Saudi Arabia at the request of the Saudi Communications Ministry.

--Another 24 technicians will be dispatched to Saudi Arabia to help carry out telecommunication development projects.

--The two governments will cooperate in shipping services.

--Chinese engineering firms will continue to take part in Saudi Arabia's communication and public work projects.

--The Republic of China will offer road construction facilities and assist in the construction of roads in the rural areas in Saudi Arabia.

3. Agricultural Cooperation

--The Republic of China will send more than 50 agricultural experts to Saudi Arabia to help agricultural production and water conservancy projects.

--A group of 10 experts will be sent to the Middle East country to make a feasibility study of big farm operations.

4. Trade Cooperation

--The Republic of China will reserve 200,000 metric tons of cement for Saudi Arabia and provide another of 100,000 tons of sugar to the Middle East country.

--The Saudi Foreign Ministry will be urged to speed up the processing of commercial papers to facilitate trade between the two countries.

--Agencies of the two governments will help settle trade disputes.

--Products sold to Saudi Arabia will be carried by Chinese and Saudi Arabian ships.

5. Industrial Cooperation

- Efforts will be stepped up for the joint establishment of a big fertilizer plant in Saudi Arabia.
- The Republic of China will help train electrical technicians for Saudi Arabia.

6. Oil Cooperation

- The Chinese Petroleum Corp. will sign a contract with Saudi Arabia for the increase of direct oil supply to the Republic of China from 20,000 to 40,000 barrels a day.
- Saudi Arabia will supply heavy oil and liquefied petroleum gas to the Republic of China.

7. Other Cooperation Agreements

- Chinese contractors will be encouraged to build public housing units and government offices in Saudi Arabia.
- The Saudi Arabian Higher Education Ministry will be asked to offer six to nine scholarships for Chinese students to study at Petroleum University in Saudi Arabia.
- Chinese firms will be urged to take part in community development in Saudi Arabia.
- In strengthening cooperation in science and technology, Chinese scientific administrators will be sent to Saudi Arabia to help the latter set up a science and technology center.

The two countries also agreed that the next conference on economic and technical cooperation will be held in Saudi Arabia next year. The exact date will be decided later by the two countries.

GOVERNMENT TO TRY TO HOLD YEN AT 'DEFENSE LINE' OF 220

OW300606Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Mar (KYODO)--Japan will make every effort to prevent the soaring yen from exceeding the 220-to-the-dollar level for the present, government sources said Thursday. They said the government regards that level as the "defense line," because:

1. A further appreciation of the yen would necessitate a basic revision of the economic stimulus package which the government is going to carry out.
2. The exchange rate of yen 220 to the U.S. dollar is internationally considered appropriate.
3. The Bank of Japan would not be criticized overseas if it intervened positively in exchange dealings to maintain the defense line.

Expanded Imports to Halt Appreciation

OW300436Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Mar (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, said the government plans to adopt a second set of emergency import-expanding measures at the earliest possible date to cope with the yen's unabated appreciation against the U.S. dollar. Basically, he said, more vigorous steps should be enforced to stimulate Japan's domestic demand and thereby increase the nation's imports to stem the yen's further appreciation. But this takes a long time and, therefore, the government considers it necessary to adopt a new set of emergency import expanding steps as soon as possible.

Komoto made these remarks in an exclusive interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE held after the yen hit yet another postwar high of 220.70 against the dollar on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Wednesday. He also said that monetary authorities are requested to take proper steps to stem the influx of speculative money into the foreign exchange market to help stabilize the yen's value.

Referring to the impact on Japanese enterprises, especially export-oriented smaller companies, of the yen's persistent appreciation, Komoto said even when the yen's exchange rates stood at the yen 240 level against the dollar last year, most industries suffered considerable damage. With the exchange rate now hovering around yen 220 to the dollar, he said, they are now believed to be suffering from a much greater damage, although the government has taken various steps to help alleviate such impact, including extension of emergency rescue loans to smaller enterprises and a cut in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has begun taking a new survey to determine how seriously the yen's appreciation is affecting businesses, he said.

SONODA ADDRESSES LDP MEETING ON NEED FOR PRC TREATY

OW300638Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Mar (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Thursday it is essential for Japan to conclude a peace and friendship treaty with China at an early date.

The treaty is intended to stabilize and perpetuate relations between the two countries on the basis of the Japan-China joint communique signed in September 1972, he said. The government will conduct careful negotiations with China without resorting to a facile compromise, he said.

Sonoda made these remarks at a joint session of the Foreign Affairs Research Council and Foreign Affairs Division of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Sonoda and Defense Agency Director-General Shin Kanemaru represented the government at the meeting attended by about 120 LDP Diet members. Thursday's meeting was part of the government's effort to build up consensus within the party for resumption of treaty talks.

Dietman Masayuki Fukuo demanded that thorough discussions should be conducted by the party on the treaty issue. Fukuo is one of those cautioning against early conclusion of the Japan-China treaty. Participants sought the government's views on such matters as Taiwan, Soviet reaction, security, the anti-hegemony clause and China-Soviet relations.

The foreign minister replied the Japan-China treaty would serve to stabilize the situation in Asia. No change is expected in the status of Taiwan, even if the Japan-China treaty is concluded, Sonoda said. The Soviet Union is more interested in the entire substance of the treaty, rather than in the anti-hegemony clause only, Sonoda said.

Sonoda said he himself would meet with leaders of opposition parties to seek their understanding and cooperation if the ruling party agreed to resumption of treaty talks with China.

Among participants expressing hesitation about the treaty were Tokuchiro Tamazawa, Setsu Shiga, Minoru Genda and Eiichi Makao. Speaking for those favoring early conclusion of the treaty, Tadao Natsume said the time has come to sign the treaty from the standpoint of international faith.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION HEAD ON TRADE IMBALANCE WITH JAPAN

OW300640Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 30 Mar (KYODO)--The leader of a visiting Chinese economic delegation asked Japan Thursday to take steps to correct the current trade imbalance between the two countries, now heavily in Japan's favor.

Lin Hu-chia, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, made the request when he and other members of the delegation paid a courtesy call on Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry. During the 30-minute meeting, Lin pointed out that the bilateral trade is now in Japan's favor by about dollar 700 million and asked Komoto to cooperate in correcting the imbalance. Komoto replied: Time will solve this problem. He added: The Japanese Government is considering expanding crude oil imports from China.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: JAPANESE AID ROK 'CORRUPTION SOURCE'

OW291305Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Mar (KYODO)--The Foreign Ministry admitted Wednesday that it had worked out a secret report in 1971 saying that Japan's economic aid was a "source of corruption" in South Korea, benefiting only a handful of privileged persons.

Yosuke Nakae, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, told the Diet that the report was made by the North Asian Affairs Section of his bureau for reference within the ministry. The report, entitled the "Latest Political and Social Situation in South Korea" and dated 2 November, 1971, called for a fundamental review of Japan's aid to South Korea because the South Korean people in general did not share the benefits.

The aid had been falling into the hands of ruling party politician Kim Song-kon and other persons and caused corruption in South Korea, it said. Kim, a businessman-politician who died in 1975, allegedly received dollar 2.5 million in bribes from Japanese trading houses in the early 1970's for facilitating their sales of subway cars to Seoul.

Nakae's confirmation of the report came at a session of the House of Representatives' Budget Committee in answer to a query by Takako Doi of the Japan Socialist Party. The feminine JSP member said the report, worked out soon after the political eclipse of Kim, suggested that Japan's economic aid was changeable at the "advice of influential persons," but she said this had not been reflected in the Japanese economic aid policy.

Nakae replied that the report, made on a survey trip to South Korea by "an expert commissioned by the Foreign Ministry," had been considered for reference, although it had not been swallowed.

MITI SEEKS STABLE SUPPLY OF ASEAN PRIMARY PRODUCTS

OW291037Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Mar (KYODO)--The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has mapped long-term measures to secure stable supply of primary products from the association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) states having close relationship with Japan.

According to MITI's committee on primary products which worked out the plans, Japan should promote investment in the development of natural resources in the region. It was also proposed to bring about the conclusion of commodity agreements, including establishment of international buffer stocks, as a short-term measure to stabilize demand. The plans also call for Japan to cooperate in the establishment of a common fund to finance the buffer stocks.

It was recommended that Japan study a proposal by ASEAN for stabilization of export incomes of its member states. Government funds should be more actively used to cooperate in ASEAN's economic development, according to the plans.

NOTES EXCHANGED IN TOKYO FOR LOAN TO THAILAND

OW291009Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 29 Mar (KYODO)--Japan will provide Thailand with a yen 32.5 billion untied loan under official notes exchanged here Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The exchange took place between Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Thai Finance Minister Suphat Suthatham. Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda pledged the aid when he visited Thailand last year.

The credit will help finance the construction of highways, installation of telephones, expansion of irrigation facilities and four other development projects, the ministry said.

The government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund will supply the loan, which is repayable over 25 years including a 7-year grace period at an annual interest rate of 3.25 percent. This brings to yen 159.84 billion the total of Japanese loans to Thailand since 1968, the Foreign Ministry said.

AKAHATA FAVORS SOVIET RETURN OF NORTHERN ISLANDS

OW290647Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 21 Mar 78 p 2 OW

[Chiaki Hirabayashi commentary: "Mistake by Japanese Government Corroborated"]

[Text] The verbal message of the Japanese Government [delivered 20 March to the Soviet Foreign Ministry refuting the 6 March Soviet Foreign Ministry verbal message to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow on the Japanese-Soviet territorial issue] states that it is "evident in the light of authoritative, historical and legal documents" that Kunashiri and Etorofu are not included in the Kuriles which Japan renounced under the 1951 San Francisco Treaty. However, the historical facts cited in the verbal message prove that the Japanese Government's position is mistaken.

In the verbal message the Japanese Government insisted on the following three points: 1) The 1855 Japanese-Russian friendship treaty confirmed that territories south of Etorofu are under Japanese jurisdiction; 2) The 1875 Sakhalin-Kuriles exchange treaty recognized that the 18 islands lying between Uruppu and Shumushu are Japanese territories; and 3) The basic principle applied by the allied nations in the post-World War II settlement was nonexpansion of territories, as stipulated in the Cairo declaration.

A conclusion to be drawn from these points is that not only Habomai and Shikotan, which are part of Hokkaido, but all of the Kurile Islands, which Japan did not seize by war, should be returned to Japan.

This notwithstanding, Habomai, Shikotan and the Kurile Islands, including Kunashiri and Etorofu, still remain in Soviet hands. This is partly because of the Soviet Union's unwarranted territorial claim and partly because the Japanese Government signed the San Francisco Treaty and renounced its dominion over the Kuriles, although the Japanese Government now says (in the verbal message), "there is no reason why Japan should lose them under the San Francisco Treaty."

Instead of mentioning its responsibility in abandoning the Kurile Islands, the Japanese Government has maintained, since the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration, that "Kunashiri and Etorofu are not included in the Kurile Islands which Japan renounced." This stand is futile and cannot be accepted internationally. The lack of progress to date in Japan's negotiations with the Soviet Union attests to this.

The Japan Communist Party maintains that there is only one way to settle the territorial dispute over the Kurile Islands. It is to bring about an early return of Habomai and Shikotan, which are part of Hokkaido and which the Soviet Union agreed to return to Japan in the Japan-Soviet joint declaration, and at the same time take a firm stand favoring abrogation of Paragraph "C" of Article 2 of the San Francisco Treaty and demand the return of all of the Kurile Islands. This is a reasonable attitude both historically and under international law.

The Soviet Union should, as a matter of course, side with international justice and correct its unwarranted attitude that "there is no territorial issue unsettled between Japan and the Soviet Union." This is the only way to contribute to true friendship between the two countries and peoples.

BRIEFS

SEA LAW CONFERENCE DELEGATES--Tokyo, 23 Mar--A conference of administrative vice ministers decided 23 March to appoint Motoo Ogiso, ambassador to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, and Hisayoshi Terai, advisor to the Transport Ministry, as delegates to the seventh session of the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The session is scheduled to open in Geneva on 28 March. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

MONGOLIA FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE--Tokyo, 23 Mar--A dietmen's league for Japan-Mongolia friendship was formed 23 March by 43 members of the House of Representatives belonging to various parties, excluding the Japan Communist Party. Takashi Hasegawa, Liberal-Democrat, was chosen to head the suprapartisan organization. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA--Tokyo, 23 Mar--Japan and Bolivia have signed an agreement on technical cooperation, the Foreign Ministry announced 23 March. Under the agreement, Japan will receive Bolivian trainees, dispatch experts and survey teams and supply equipment to Bolivia. In exchange, Bolivia will provide office space and local personnel for Japanese experts and exempt them from income taxes and customs duties, officials said. The agreement was signed in La Paz by Japanese Ambassador Takayoshi Tsuda and Bolivian Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola Valda. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

LOAN TO INDIA--Tokyo, 23 Mar--Japan will extend a loan of up to 9.7 billion yen to India for hydroelectric power development, the government announced 22 March. Notes to this effect were exchanged 22 March in New Delhi between Japanese Ambassador Takashi Suzuki and Dr Manmohan Singh, secretary to the government, Ministry of Finance of India. The Japanese loan will be used for the Nagarjunasagar hydroelectric power station expansion project and the construction of the Paithan hydroelectric project. India will use this credit to install four electric power generators each with the capacity of 100,000 kilowatts at a power station of the Nagarjunasagar Dam, the largest multipurpose dam in India. It will also construct a power plant with a 12,000-kw pumping-up power generator at the Paithan Dam in Maharashtra State. The new loan which will be repaid in 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years, will carry interest at the rate of 3.5 percent per annum. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

STREETCARS FOR EGYPT--Tokyo, 20 Mar--A consortium of four Japanese companies has won a 9 billion yen (39.1 million dollar) order for 160 streetcars from the Cairo Transport Authority of Egypt. The four companies are Mitsubishi Corp, Kinki Rolling Stock Mfg Co, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co (Toshiba) and Hitachi Ltd. The consortium underbid rival foreign rolling stock manufacturers at an international bidding in April 1976 to win the deal. Of the 160 cars, 100 will be assembled in Egypt in collaboration with Egyptian rolling stock makers, with parts to be supplied from Japan. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW]

TIRES FOR IRAN--Tokyo, 20 Mar--Yokohama Rubber Co has won a 1.4 billion yen (6.1 million dollar) order for 31,000 large truck-tires from an Iranian automaker for delivery by the end of May. This is the first time in more than a year that Iran has ordered such a large number of tires from this country. The Iranian Government virtually suspended imports of tires in November 1976 by adopting the "prior approval" system for import of the item. But it removed the import restraint at the beginning of this year in view of rising domestic demand. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW]

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 19 APRIL

SK292259Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2203 GMT 29 Mar 78 SK

[Text] DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Standing Committee decision on convening the SPA: The DPRK SPA Standing Committee, based on Article 87 of the DPRK Socialist Constitution, has made the following decision: The second session of the 6th SPA will be convened on 19 April in Pyongyang.

(Signed) President Kim Il-song, 29 March 1978, Pyongyang

SPA Deputies Registration Notice

SK292303Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2204 GMT 29 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Notice of the SPA: The DPRK SPA Standing Committee informs deputies to the SPA that the second session of the 6th SPA will be convened on 19 April in Pyongyang.

Deputies will be able to register on 17 and 18 April between 0900 and 2000 at the office of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee.

(Signed) DPRK SPA Standing Committee, 29 March 1978, Pyongyang

CENTRAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE ISSUES DECREE ON BOUNDARY CHANGES

SK300037Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Mar 78 SK

[Text] DPRK Central People's Committee [CPC] decree on changes in the administrative boundaries of Kangso and Yonggang counties of South Pyongan Province:

The DPRK CPC has changed the administrative boundaries of Kangso and Yonggang counties of South Pyongan Province as follows:

1--Kangso County of South Pyongan Province becomes Taeon City.

2--Taeon workers' district and parts of Taejong-ri, Songam-ri and Yipsong-ri of Yonggang County are incorporated into Taeon City. Taeon workers' district is divided into Toksong-dong, Chungsong-dong, Kumsan-dong, Oksu-dong, Taeon-dong and Umtok-dong of Taeon City; the district no longer exists. Parts of Songam-ri and Yipsong-ri have been incorporated into Umtok-dong.

3--Kangso-up of Kangso County is divided into Saegil-dong, Sanup-dong, Soetmul-dong, Piyang-dong, Munhwa-dong, Kwangon-dong, Pongsan-dong, Kisan-dong, Shohap-dong and (Nampo-dong) of Taeon City, thus making Kangso-up nonexistent.

4--Posam workers' district of Kangso County is divided into Namsan-dong, Munchon-dong, Posam-dong and Kwanpo-dong of Taeon City, thus making the district nonexistent; part of Paesong-ri is incorporated into Namsan-dong.

5--Kangson workers' district of Kangso County is divided into Ponghwa-dong, Chang-dong, Yokchon-dong, Pogu-dong, Sari-dong, Chonjin-dong, Chonmae-dong, Songori-dong, Chung-dong, Kalma-dong and Wonjong-dong of Taean City, thus making the district non-existent. Part of Kochang-ri is incorporated into Wonjong-dong.

[Signed] DPRK President Kim Il-song, 29 March 1978, Pyongyang

ROGERS VISITS ROK 'TO CONCOCT A CONSPIRACY' AGAINST NORTH

SK259515Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1325 GMT 24 Mar 78 SK

[Pyongyang radio commentator Son Hak-Chin commentary: "The War Maniac Who Flew Into South Korea To Accelerate War Preparations"]

[Text] As has been reported, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Rogers flew into South Korea on 23 March. Upon his arrival in Seoul, this war maniac had secret conversations with the South Korean puppet defense minister and other war theoreticians and discussed reinforcement of the combat capability of the South Korean puppet forces and the recent South Korea-U.S. joint exercise and so forth.

During his stay in South Korea, it has been reported, he will check the morale and combat readiness of the U.S. troops in South Korea and inspect units of the U.S. forces and the puppet army. It is clear that the U.S. war maniac flew into South Korea with an aggressive mission to accelerate war preparations.

Immediately after they staged the provocative joint exercise in South Korea, the largest land, air and sea exercise since the Korean war, and simulated an all-out attack against us, the U.S. imperialist military leader sneaked into South Korea to inspect war readiness and to concoct a conspiracy. This attracts our attention.

Rogers' trip to South Korea once again reveals the U.S. imperialists' scheme to run counter to the intent of all Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples and to take the dangerous road of pursuing war in Korea. Above all, Rogers' trip to South Korea was to accelerate preparations for carrying out the plan for a war of northward invasion. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists have schemed to ignite a war of aggression in Korea by quickly deploying huge military forces into South Korea from outside bases, and to conclude a war in a short period of time.

Rogers himself, in his testimony before the U.S. House, said that, in case of war in Korea, a U.S. strike force will immediately intervene. Thus he disclosed the wicked scheme.

The extremely reckless playing with fire, reminiscent of actual warfare, which the U.S. imperialists staged in South Korea from 7 through 17 March, was indeed based on the plan for an all-out war, and constituted a comprehensive rehearsal for implementing this plan.

While staging the war exercise, the U.S. imperialists tried to determine, in the event they ignite a war of aggression in Korea, how to mobilize and deploy U.S. forces, how to select operational plans and how to conduct operational activities. They also tried to complement and complete their war plan.

Rogers' trip to South Korea is to further accelerate war preparations on-the-spot in accordance with the plan for a war of northward invasion. As evidence of this, the war maniac is busy in South Korea reviewing the results of the South Korea-U.S. joint exercise, checking combat readiness and touring the units of U.S. and puppet forces. In addition, Rogers' visit is aimed at further abetting the puppets in war adventures. It is not at all accidental that, in the secret talks with the puppets, the war maniac discussed reinforcements of the war capability of the South Korean puppet forces.

The U.S. deputy secretary of defense that came to South Korea to command and supervise the criminal South Korea-U.S. joint exercise on the spot, emphasized during his stay in South Korea the necessity of modernizing the South Korean puppet forces and clamored about turning over more weapons and equipment to the South Korean puppets, staging frequent joint military exercises, and extending active support to the development of the South Korean puppets' defense industry.

While reinforcing the war readiness of the U.S. forces in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are in a hurry to turn over more lethal weapons to the South Korean puppets.

Needless to say, the U.S. imperialists' schemes are designed to encourage the puppets who are despondent over being rejected at home and abroad, and to further drive them to repression of the people and new war maneuvers.

The facts show that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition and belligerent plot to perpetuate Korea's division by force and to invade all Korea by utilizing South Korea as a bridgehead remains unchanged. What they desire in Korea is not peace but war, not reunification but division.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The U.S. imperialists cannot frighten the Korean people by any military threat. So taught the great leader.

If the U.S. imperialists run counter to the trend of the times, continue along the path of war and try to frighten someone and set something by force, this is a foolish act. This will accelerate their isolation and self-destruction. They must abandon their anachronistic aggressive ambition and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their aggressive forces and lethal weapons.

CORRECTIONS TO NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON U.S. 'IMPERIALIST' NATURE

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Article on U.S. 'Imperialist' Nature," published in the 28 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, D 1:

Page D 14, eighth paragraph, lines one and two should read: Carter is more cunning than his predecessors, and his administration pursues the policy of aggression against Korea in a most sinister and vicious manner. The U.S. imperialists'...

Page D 16, sixth paragraph, line five to end of paragraph should read: ...the U.S. imperialists. What stand one takes against the U.S. imperialists is a question of principle showing whether one truly defends freedom and independence and whether one values peace and democracy. No one can ignore or evade this struggle.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CSSR--Pyongyang, 19 Mar--A delegation of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea headed by Yi Yong-su left Pyongyang by train on 18 March to attend the fifth meeting of the Scientific and Technological Association of Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 19 Mar 78 OW]

NATIONAL YOUTH, CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL--Pyongyang, 13 Mar--The second national youth and children's festival of loyalty for fitting the youths, students and children better to be revolutionaries of chuche-type infinitely faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all-roundly developed builders of socialism and communism, opened throughout the country on 10 March. The first festival was held 2 years ago. The second festival will last till 15 April, the greatest national holiday. The local festivals will be held, divided into political, art and sports fields, and be followed by the central festival. The festival is participated in by guiding workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Juvenile Corps, youths of all strata and students and pupils. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 13 Mar 78 OW]

REPORTED TITO PROPOSAL ON TALKS VIEWED WITH 'DEEP SUSPICION'

SK300821Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0817 GMT 30 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 30 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea today viewed with deep suspicion the reported foreign proposal for application of the German formula to a solution of the Korean issue.

A high Foreign Ministry official said the motive for making such a proposal was at most dubious in view of North Korea's refusal to have even humanitarian talks with the South. He was commenting on today's report by the Japanese daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN that President Josip Tito of Yugoslavia has suggested a solution of the Korean question patterned after the German formula through a conference to be attended by the two Koreas and the U.S. The paper said the suggestion was made during Tito's summit meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington early this month. The official added the proposal could be a roundabout way of seeking a direct dialogue between North Korea and the U.S.

Meanwhile, another official said the government had been informed of the contents of the Carter-Tito talks, but refused to say whether the contents included such a proposal.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO BRIEF COMMITTEE ON PAK TONG-SON CASE

SK300259Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 30 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Mar (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin will invite all members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to a luncheon at his residence Friday to give a report on the recent developments between Korea and the United States in connection with the so-called Pak Tong-son case.

There have been reports that the government was considering offering a compromise formula that would satisfy the U.S. congressional demand for former Korean Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Tong-cho's testimony before the U.S. House ethics panel on his alleged role in the Korean influence-buying scandal without interfering with the diplomatic immunity any current or former diplomat is entitled to under the Vienna Convention on diplomatic privilege.

There was neither confirmation nor denial from the Foreign Ministry on the press reports.

The House foreign affairs panel members are expected to make a recommendation on that matter after hearing Minister Pak's report.

INDIAN OFFICIALS ASSURE SUPPORT ON REUNIFICATION ISSUE

SK300844Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0838 GMT 30 Mar 78 SK

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Mar (HAPTONG)--Visiting South Korean House Speaker Chong Il-kwon was assured by Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India Wednesday that India will fully support South Korea's peaceful unification policy.

The assurance came in the course of a 20-minute-meeting here between the two leaders in which the Indian premier said that his country has been standing for peaceful settlements of international disputes.

The Korean parliamentary leader is staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the Indian Government. During thier meeting, Speaker Chong expressed hope that the two countries will make efforts for closer cooperation in the field of economy and trade.

Prior to his talks with Prime Minister Desai, Chong paid a call on Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Minister Vajpayee pledged to support South Korea's unification policy.

'SHARP REDUCTION' IN PL480 IMPORTS FOR 1978 PLANNED

SK300933Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0058 GMT 30 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, 30 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to import 150,000 tons of U.S. surplus farm products this year under the U.S. Public Law 480 program, informed government sources said today.

The planned scale reflects a sharp reduction from the figures reported in the recent years, the sources said. According to the plan, South Korea will import 100,000 tons of wheat this year--only one-fifth of the 1977 level, the sources said.

In addition, 50,000 tons of corn will be imported this year for the first time since 1973, they said.

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON VISITORS--Seoul, 30 Mar--The first increment of 150 Korean residents in Japan, all of them affiliated with the Pyongyang-controlled Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, Chongnyon, flew into Seoul today to pay tribute to their ancestors' tombs on the occasion of Hansik, a traditional ancestral worship day, which falls on 5 April. Some 700 other Chongnyon affiliates are to come here in eight separate groups for the same purpose by 4 April under a humanitarian home visit program for overseas compatriots. The first group includes many young Chongnyon businessmen and intellectuals from the Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo and Yokohama areas. They are to be welcomed at a reception tonight which will be hosted by the Overseas Korean Residents' Home Visit Promotion Committee at a downtown hotel here. During their stay here, they are also scheduled to make an observation tour of major industrial facilities. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0052 GMT 30 Mar 78 SK]

CANADA TEXTILE FACT--Seoul, 28 Mar--South Korea and Canada have initialed a three-year (1977-1981) bilateral textile trade agreement under which all kinds of Korean textile products will be subjected to the Canadian import quotas. The three-year agreement was initialed in Seoul between No Chin-sik, director of the Trade Promotion Bureau of the Korean Commerce-Industry Ministry, and C.D. Arthur, director general of the Special Import Policy Bureau of the Canadian Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, at the close of the Korea-Canada working-level officials meeting held here 13-25 March. Under the agreement, the item's Canadian import quotas will be increased by one to ten percent annually during the three-year period, informed sources said. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0131 GMT 28 Mar 78 SK]

VENEZUELAN CONGRESSMEN--Seoul, 30 Mar--Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha today received a visiting three-man Venezuelan congressional mission to discuss matters of mutual interest. The Venezuelan mission led by Rep. Jesus Soto Amesti flew into Seoul on 28 March for a three-day goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of Rep. Choe Yong-hui, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0106 GMT 30 Mar 78 SK]

BCP STATEMENT ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF 'REVOLUTION'

BK291221Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT
28 Mar 78 BK

[Proclamation of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee: "Fly High the Victory Banner of the Armed Revolution and Continue To March Forward Until Victory is Achieved," on the 30th anniversary of the "People's Democratic Armed Revolution" on 28 March]

[Text] Comrades, friends and people: The people's democratic armed revolution in Burma, which started on 28 March 1948, is exactly 30 years old today. Celebrating the occasion with pride and zeal, we cordially salute the memory of the tens of thousands of martyrs who, during the arduous but brilliant 30-year revolution, have sacrificed their most noble lives.

During the 30 year revolutionary struggle we have had victories as well as losses; progress as well as regression; and growth as well as decline. However, if we study the history of our revolution in its entirety, we will see that it is the history of victory, progress and growth. In this period we have evolved from have-nots to haves; from small to big; and from weak to powerful.

If we look back on 28 March 1948 when the reactionary AFPFL [Antifascist People's Freedom League] government started the counterrevolutionary civil war against the Burma Communist Party [BCP] as well as the entire people, we can clearly see that we were then much weaker than the enemy, the AFPFL government. At that time, the AFPFL--the representative of feudal and capitalist classes at home who had reconciled with the British imperialists by shamelessly betraying the revolution of the people of Burma--had ample arms and men and was well financed, while the BCP and the people had almost nothing except their organizational strength and some weapons such as swords, spears, crossbows and decrepit firearms.

The AFPFL government, overconfident in its strength, lost touch with reality and became vainglorious. It even boasted that the communists would be wiped out within 6 months. However, the BCP, ignoring the superior strength of the enemy and holding high the victory banner of the people's democratic armed revolution, led the people to counter the reactionary and counterrevolutionary war with a just and revolutionary war. The enemy was bravely countered sword for sword and spear for spear. Under the leadership of the BCP, the courageous people of Burma fought the enemy bravely and heroically.

Now, after 30 years of revolutionary war, our strength in relation to the enemy is not the same as it was in 1948. There have been changes and developments. As a result of waging a just and revolutionary war and of blending the invincible Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought ideology with the actual revolutionary conditions in Burma, the revolutionary forces' strength has grown to a certain extent. The enemy no longer dares to make grossly insulting claims such as: The communists will be wiped out within 6 months or a year--as it did in 1948 and following years. Crushing battles waged by the revolutionary forces have sealed their lips.

In 1977 alone--according to incomplete statistics not including other activities by the allied forces--the people's armed forces under the direct and unswerving leadership of the BCP, including the people's army, annihilated almost 5,000 enemy and seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and military supplies.

While the revolutionary forces headed by the BCP have gradually grown in strength, the situation of the enemy--the Ne Win-San Yu military government--has worsened. Hardships in political, economic, military, social and all other spheres are unceasingly plaguing the military government. During the 2-year period from 1976 to 1977 there were two conspiracies to assassinate the military clique bosses by their own men.

It is common knowledge that the economy has reached its lowest level ever, and very likely will worsen. Wars at home and abroad are flooding the country. Military forces are being wiped out in large numbers and their morale is low. Socially, moral corruption is unprecedented throughout the country. We believe the statement by a military clique boss, who at one time was most powerful in the military government, but now has been removed. He said that moral corruption will be here for two or three generations, and there is no way we will live to see this situation improve. We must add to this statement that moral corruption--in other words social hardships--as well as all other sorts of hardships, are the unavoidable results of the reactionary and erroneous lines and policies pursued for the past 30 years by successive reactionary governments, including the Ne Win-San Yu military government. As long as this path is taken, there will never be any good results.

When the former prime minister, Sein Win, was forced to resign, the BCP Central Committee issued this statement: The Ne Win-San Yu military government, which has wriggled free by victimizing some people, cannot escape destruction. The statement said that Aung Gyi, Tin Pe, Tin U, Sein Win, and so on had been kicked out one after the other from the military government. It predicted that contradictions would grow even worse in the future and splits would increase.

As predicted, Tun Lin, Than Sein and Kyaw Zaw were sacked from the military government and arrested, while many other conspirators were also convicted and arrested. As long as the military government continues its evil existence--until it is ended at the hands of the people--it is very certain that the future contradictions and factional struggles within the government will grow even stronger and more violent and that more splits will result.

Comrades, friends and people: As is natural for a revolution, the revolution in Burma has also encountered difficulties, hardships, twists and turns, ups and downs during the past 30 years. However, since the BCP grasped the correct line of seizing power through a protracted armed struggle, carrying high the red victory banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tun thought, it has been able to overcome all obstacles and achieve certain victories. Being able to relentlessly wage a protracted struggle for 30 years against an enemy of superior strength is a historical achievement in itself, for it is unprecedented in the history of Burma.

The ability to wage this praiseworthy protracted armed struggle can be attributed to the heightened political knowledge of the people of Burma, who have a great tradition of struggle, and to the leadership of the BCP. The experience of 30 years of revolution has emphatically taught us the truths that without armed struggle there will be no hope for the people of Burma or the BCP, and that if we deviate from the line of armed struggle we will be unable to carry out the people's democratic revolution to nationwide victory. Thus, it is necessary in the future to firmly grasp the truth while continuing to march along the revolutionary path. Armed struggle must be taken as the key form of struggle and combined with other forms of struggle.

The three main weapons to defeat the enemy are: a communist party which is well disciplined, equipped with the weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, self-critical and in touch with the people; a people's army under the complete leadership of the communist party; and a united front comprised of revolutionary classes and revolutionary groups, headed by the communist party. These three weapons must be developed well. In this way, through the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the Ne Win-San Yu military government--the representative of imperialism, feudal-landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism--must be fought until it totally collapses.

It is certain that the revolutionary path we will follow will be arduous and difficult. We must travel this torturous path making sacrifices which average people rarely make, daring with revolutionary heroism to take risks and win. The path on which we must march may be tortuous and difficult but the future of the Burmese revolution is brilliant. It is very certain that the BOP and the people will win ultimate victory.

Endeavor to combine even better the actual revolutionary conditions in Burma with the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought! The entire party, the whole army and people of all nationalities, rally even more closely around the BCP Central Committee, headed by Chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin! Fight to totally defeat the Ne Win-San Yu military government! The people's democratic revolution will surely succeed! Long live the glorious BCP!

[signed] The Central Committee, BCP. 28 March 1978.

BRIEFS

JAPAN-AIDED TELEPHONE PROJECT--Rangoon, 19 Mar--The number of telephones in the country will have increased from 32,250 to more than 60,000 by the time the current automatic telephone project ends in 1980-81. The project for the extension of automatic telephone networks in the country has been implemented at a cost of K22.1 million by the Posts and Telecommunication Corporation and Japanese engineers under an agreement between the Governments of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and Japan. Under the agreement, Japan provides 600 million yen (about K14.4 million) for procurement of equipment and services and Burma K4.2 million for construction expenses and customs duties. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 Mar 78 p 1 BK]

OIL PRODUCTION--The Council of Ministers report presented to the recent first session of the Second People's Assembly said that in the 1976-77 fiscal year there were 449 oil wells in Burma producing 23.523 barrels daily, or 8,586 million barrels annually. The number of oil wells increased to 480 in the 1977-78 fiscal year, and production increased to 30,005 barrels daily, or 10,952 million barrels annually. The report says that the target for the 1978-79 fiscal year is 12,557 million U.S. barrels. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 18 Mar 78 p 4 BK]

SMUGGLERS CAPTURED IN MERGUI--Tenasserim, 11 Mar--Fifty-seven Thai nationals and 249 Burmese who were engaged in smuggling activities in the Mergui Archipelago, in the waters of Kawthaung township and Bokeyyin township were captured by naval patrol boats and customs patrol boats in 1977. They were sent up for trial before the West Mergui township court. Ten Thai nationals and 249 Burmese were fined under section 13 (I) of the Immigration Act and a total of K68,200 in fines were realised. The remaining 47 Thai nationals are still under trial. [Text] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 Mar 78 p 1 BK]

ESCAPED PRISONER TELLS OF DETAINMENT IN SRV

BK291537Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Mar 78 BK

[Station correspondent interview with (Ouk Sipha), a Cambodian woman from cooperative no 3, Chantrea district, Svay Rieng sector, eastern region, who escaped from a Vietnamese detention camp in Tay Ninh Province, date not given--recorded]

[Summary] Vietnamese forces arrived at Chiphu market place at about 0700. Enemy troops then continuously shelled and strafed. Some people were killed or wounded. A large number of cattle were also killed or wounded. The enemy troops kept shooting in order to prevent people from escaping westward. They forced everyone to return home. They threatened to kill anyone who tried to go west, for they said that those who went west were supporters of the Khmer Rouge. They told all of us to return home to our families. We then returned to our parents' home at (Prey Kup) village or 3d cooperative at Prey Angkumh, Chantrea district. After we had stayed for 7 days with our parents and relatives, the Vietnamese arrested both my sister and me.

"Before we were arrested my sister and I were carrying our children in our arms. When they tied our arms they took our children from us and then threw them to my mother. They bound our arms and escorted us from our home to (Chamkar Kon Koki), where we were tied to a tree for one night. They bound both our arms and legs. All of us were blindfolded. By 2100, both of us, along with two other old men, were tied up to trees like animals. The next day we were tied up like chickens and dumped into a truck which took us to (Long Thanh) east of Prey Nokor [Cambodian name for Ho Chi Minh City].

"At (Long Thanh) we were thrown into a prison on an island in the middle of a river, where we underwent questioning for 1 week. We made no confession. The enemy then sent us back to Tay Ninh Province. In Tay Ninh we were tortured and sexually assaulted. The Vietnamese used electric shocks on us. They pricked my backbone with a needle. They gave us injections to make us lose consciousness and then sexually molested us. We were detained in Tay Ninh Province for over a month.

"Then they sent us to an area west of (Krach), where there was heavy shelling and shooting. I do not know against whom they were fighting. There were intensive military activities in that area. The Vietnamese people fled in disorder from Tay Ninh Province. That is why they then sent all prisoners to an area west of (Krach), across the (Krach) River. We stayed there for only about 7 or 8 days. There my sister and I decided to escape."

Many people who were arrested by the Vietnamese were killed or badly tortured. Women in particular were tortured and sexually assaulted.

On 5 February 10 of us, 3 women and 7 men, finally escaped from the enemy detention camp in Tay Ninh Province, passing through the enemy lines. During this escape we were fired upon by enemy troops at the border and my sister was badly wounded in her right arm. As soon as we reached our territory we were warmly received by our brothers and sisters of the Revolutionary Army. My sister was then given necessary medical treatment and sent to a hospital.

At the detention camp in Tay Ninh Province there were 250 Cambodians, including 20 women. Like all of us at the Tay Ninh detention, our people at (Long Thanh) were all mistreated and tortured. Many died as a result of torture, malaria or hard work. During our 7-day stay in (Long Thanh) camp, 10 Cambodian women died as a result of sexual assaults.

CONFESSION OF SPY CAPTURED AT POULO WAI

BK291343Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Mar 78 BK

[Report on 17 March confession by (Chiu Ly), a private in the SRV Army employed as an intelligence agent]

[Summary] The Vietnamese aggressors, who still cling to their ambitious expansionist and annexationist strategy against Democratic Cambodia, are still trying by all means--including provocative shelling, strafing, subversion, sabotage and espionage--to drag Cambodia into a Vietnamese-dominated Indochinese federation.

"The confession by (Chiu Ly), a Vietnamese private and spy captured on 10 February at Pulo Wai island by the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, clearly reflects the Vietnamese criminal ambition to swallow Cambodian islands and all the territory of Cambodia."

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with Cambodian translation] "My name is (Chiu Ly). I am a 20-year old bachelor. I live in Kien Giang Province in southern Vietnam. I am a Vietnamese intelligence agent assigned to collect information in Cambodian maritime areas. I am a private. I joined the SRV armed forces in December 1977, and was assigned to the 503d army unit. One day while I was working an iron bar accidentally fell on my legs. I was no longer qualified to remain in that army unit. Later I was recruited as an intelligence agent by Lieutenant (Dung) of the Kien Giang town police. I embarked on fishing boat No VNKV-0649-ADC."

Prior to my voyages to collect intelligence information in Cambodian territorial waters and islands, Lieutenant (Dung) explained to me in detail the ultimate aim of the SRV Government's strategic policy: To annex all the Cambodian islands and territory. He told me that Cambodia has fertile land which, after the take over, will be placed under the management of Vietnamese nationals.

"Lieutenant (Dung) then added: You must be very careful and take care not to let the Cambodians arrest you. In case of arrest, you must say you are a Chinese national trying to escape to Malaysia by fishing boat and absolutely refuse to confess. You must not confess that the SRV Government has assigned you to collect intelligence information on Cambodian islands. You must not say you are lost.

"Because I was very afraid and also wanted to be quickly promoted so that I could improve my living conditions and be renowned among the people of my profession, I decided to execute these orders. "I made two trips to collect intelligence information. On my second trip five other persons of my team and I were arrested at Pulo Wai on 10 February.

"Confession made on 17 March 1978.

"Signed: (Chui Ly)" [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS--In order to link their work with that of frontline combatants, cooperative peasants in Teek Chreou district north of National Route 7 are helping to complete the construction of the Boeng Krachap reservoir. Construction began this month on a canal 7 km long, 14 meters wide at the top, 10 meters wide at the bottom and 3 to 4 meters deep which is to stretch from National Route 7 at a point west of Stoeng village to Chey Nikom commune. This new canal will channel water from the "Chiva-Pheap Thmei" reservoir to hundreds of hectares of dry season riceland. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Mar 78 BK]

CAMBODIA'S RELEASE OF FIVE THAI FISHERMEN EXPLAINED

BK291530V Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Mar 78 BK

[29 March press interview with Deputy Agriculture Minister Aphon Siphiphat--recorded]

[Text] [Aphon] The Cambodian release of Thai fishermen is directly connected with the visit by a Thai delegation to that country in late January. You may recall that on that occasion we asked the Cambodian side to sympathize with the Thai fishermen who were arrested for fishing in areas declared to be part of Cambodia's exclusive economic zone. On 26 March the Foreign Ministry was informed by the Cambodian ambassador to Laos through the Thai ambassador to Laos that the Cambodian Government had decided to release five Thai fishermen. The Cambodian Government also provided the names of the fishermen to be released. I believe four of them are natives of Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. It said the fishermen could be picked up at Koh Sadech Island from 27 to 29 March. The Cambodian side also wanted to know the identities of the officials who would pick up the fishermen.

The prime minister instructed the agriculture minister to coordinate with the interior and foreign ministries in picking up these men. The Interior Ministry instructed the governor of Trat, who in turn instructed officials concerned, to prepare boats to pick up the men. As far as I know, the boats departed Trat this morning for Koh Sadech with Interior Ministry and Fishery Department officials. Local fishermen's boats are being used.

You may recall that Koh Sadech was the site proposed by the Cambodian side for transacting the purchase of marine products, and about three Thai companies were to be involved in the initial stage. We hope the party picking up the released fishermen will be able to elicit further details as to when trade in marine products can begin.

By releasing the fishermen at this time, the Cambodian side has responded to our appeal for sympathy for the fishermen and has demonstrated its good will and kindness. It is hoped that the Cambodian side will consider releasing the remaining detained Thai fishermen.

[Question] Do you anticipate greater fishing cooperation with Cambodia?

[Answer] The agriculture minister considered sending a high-level delegation to pick up the released fishermen to further discuss fishing cooperation with Cambodian officials. However, the timing was not good; the ministry only found out about the pending release yesterday afternoon. Because of this, the ministry asked Trat Province officials to handle the release of the fishermen.

Originally, we had planned to send an official boat--"the Fishery Survey 2"--with representatives from the private sector and officials from the fish marketing and cold storage organizations, and maybe another private boat, to initiate marine products trade with Cambodia and discuss some details with the Cambodian side. However, there was not enough time to make any preparations. It is hoped that the party which picks up the fishermen will bring back some additional details about trade.

[Question] Will the trade at Koh Sadech be conducted on a continuing basis?

[Answer] I hope so; the Cambodian Government has indicated that this will be the case. We can expand cooperation in fishing and other technical fields depending on future development.

[Question] Are we still using the Thai ambassador in Vientiane as the major conduit between the Foreign Ministry and Cambodia?

[Answer] Yes, the Foreign Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry are coordinating closely. All information is conveyed to the Cambodian ambassador to Laos through the Thai charge d'affaires in Vientiane.

KRIANGSAK ORDERS PREVENTION OF ATTACKS ON BURMA FROM THAI SOIL

BK301506Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Mar 78 BK

[Prime Minister's Office Order No. 65/1978, issued on 28 March]

[Text] The Cabinet on 25 November 1965 agreed to the National Security Council suggestion that the Thai Government not allow displaced Burmese nationals to wage hostile activities against the Burmese Government from Thai territory. Various government agencies have continually followed this policy thus gradually reducing the problems involving displaced Burmese nationals. To quickly solve the problems of displaced Burmese nationals using Thai soil the cabinet decided on 14 March 1978 to have all government agencies concerned once again implement the policy and measures on handling displaced Burmese nationals as suggested by the National Security Council. Therefore, for smooth and effective implementation of the decision, government agencies concerned are to strictly follow this policy. Officials who fail to comply are to be punished by their respective ministers.

This is effective immediately.

Ordered on 28 March 1978.

[Signed] Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister.

VILLAGERS TELL OF INDOCTRINATION IN CAMBODIA

BK300630Y Bangkok POST in English 29 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] At least 400 Thai villagers who were kidnapped over the past few months by the communist invaders from the Cambodian-backed Angkar Siem organisation are forced to undergo rehabilitation and indoctrination in various communist-operated schools in Cambodia, according to a group of nine escapees.

The group said communist insurgents are planning to use the newly converted Red sympathisers in future attacks on government forces along the border.

Last Sunday night, a band of Cambodian-trained terrorists staged a well-planned, two-pronged raid on two isolated villages in remote Lahan Sai district of Buriram and took over 160 people hostage, as well as several head of cattle to Cambodia.

The escapees were villagers of Tambon Tap Prik of Aranyaprathet, and Watthana Nakhon district of Prachin Buri. They sneaked back into Thailand Sunday after spending over a month under communist captivity in Cambodia's Tamorepuak.

Mr Khwanchai Hiranthisakhon, headmaster of Ban Non-Aek School, who led the other 8 hostages to freedom, related that he had seen over 200 Thai, mostly from Buriram, in the "March 8" School and many more in the "October 6" School located in Thmar Puok.

Khwanchai and the other hostages arrived in Ban Sa-Ngae, Ta Phraya, from Cambodia at about 3 a.m. Sunday.

They were spotted by village defence volunteers who mistook them for Khmer Rouge intruders because of the black pyjamas, the typical Cambodian clothing, they were wearing. They fled in panic, but finally slipped back to the village safely and reported to the village headman.

Khwanchai related that he, along with five other farmers were captured by a band of communist intruders on 19 February while harvesting potatoes in Ban Khlongwa.

"We were forced to walk under the guard of two Khmer Rouge and three Thai communists for 5-6 kilometres until we arrived at the Mak Hoeun mountain range where we were allowed to rest, given food and black pyjamas.

"We spent a night there and were picked up the morning after by a GMC truck and taken to Kop village where a waiting Land Rover then took us to Sisophon."

Khwanchai said that along the Sisophon-Thmar Puok highway he saw a big signboard in Thai which read: "October 6 School." There, he added, he had lunch before proceeding on foot for another 5-6 kilometres to another school, the "March 8," located in Ban Khbal Saraong.

"There are approximately 200 Thai there, most of them kidnap victims from Buriram," he said, adding that the 6 newcomers were allowed to rest for 3 days.

The school headmaster recalled that the daily life at the "March 8" School began with everybody getting up at 5:30 in the morning and working from 6 a.m. until 5 p.m., lunch break was at 10 a.m. and dinner was given at dusk.

The men were ordered to prepare firewood or search for food--whatever they could find--in the forest. The main ingredient is salt. [sentence as published]

And at 7 p.m. he continued, all the school recruits would gather at a sort of community building to listen to the Communist Party of Thailand's daily broadcast of its activities and encounters with government forces.

"After the broadcast, a leader of the school, a Thai by the name of 'Comrade Samrit' will relate the CPT's activities to the audience."

Comrade Samrit, said Khwanchai, had claimed that communist elements had already infiltrated several circles in the Bangkok metropolis. He also said that it was necessary to force the villagers into Cambodia because the communists didn't want to hurt them during future clashes with government forces.

Khwanchai said he behaved well and obeyed the communists' orders until he finally won the confidence of the communist guards.

Then the headmaster planned the get-away. Eight other hostages, including his wife, agreed on the plot since Kwanchai was familiar with the terrain.

"On the night of 23 March during the OPT's broadcast hours, nine of us slipped out of the school into the forest and trekked nonstop, without using the usual jungle path, until we reached Ban Sa-Ngae early in the morning."

Khwachai disclosed that after completing the rehabilitation period at the "March 8" School, the captives would then be sent to the "October 6" School for communist indoctrination, after which they would be transferred to the "51" School for actual combat training.

After that, the villagers, who by now are brainwashed will be armed and sent back to Thailand to fight government forces.

LAOS RELEASES 12 NATIONALS AS GOOD-WILL GESTURE

BK300648Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that at 1000 on 29 March, Lao authorities released 11 jailed Thai nationals at the police command headquarters in Vientiane. They were handed over to Set Harabat, Thai ambassador to Vientiane; Sombun Rotchanakon, Thai Embassy counsellor and an embassy secretary.

The Vientiane police commissioner said during the release that the 11 Thai nationals had been arrested on both political and criminal charges and their release was to express the Lao Government's good intentions toward Thailand.

The Thai ambassador, in an impromptu speech, thanked the Lao Government and officials concerned of the political, consular and information departments of the Lao Foreign Ministry. He also said the release of the Thai nationals was the result of the recent fraternal and friendly meetings and discussions between senior Thai and Lao officials, which have marked the further improvement of relations between Thailand and Laos. He said he hoped the Lao Government would consider releasing other Thai nationals who are still detained in Laos.

Later, those released left for Tha Deua Wharf by embassy car and were accompanied by Sombun Rotchanakon and three other Thai Embassy officials who were responsible for sending them back across the Mekong River into Thailand.

The released Thai nationals are: Khamsing Chaisari, Kham-Oen or Bunloet Phatthom, Suasari Phukaolup, Wang Namkhan, Khamsalon Minammakian, Mrs Manichan, Mrs Dawin Thakumman or Inetnoi Thongthawi, Mrs Banlang Bunsu, Thongkham Bomphot, Ae or Somchai Khayanghabut and Somchai or Chai Sae-Ung.

A child about 1-year-old, who was born during the detention of his mother, was also released.

LAOS SAID TO RESTRICT FOREIGNERS USE OF THA DEUA WHARF

BK300320Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Mar 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The Lao Government has banned all foreigners, except Thai nationals, from entering or leaving its country by ferry at Tha Deua Wharf across the Mekong River, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Sources said the prohibition was mentioned in a letter distributed to all foreign embassies in Vientiane last Saturday, indicating that those intending to enter or leave Laos with their own automobiles will have to obtain permission from the Lao Embassy in Bangkok or the Lao Foreign Ministry in Vientiane.

A senior official of the Lao Embassy in Bangkok said, the restrictions were made following the opening of flights between Thailand and Laos. The restrictions also apply to the diplomatic corps.

The Mekong River, he pointed out, belongs to the Thai and Lao people, therefore only the people of these two countries should be allowed to use the river.

POST WARNS JAPAN TO LIBERALIZE TRADE OR BE LEFT BEHIND

BK300332Y Bangkok POST in English 30 Mar 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Japan Could Be Left Behind"]

[Text] In China, where all sections of the media come under government control, a newspaper like the PEOPLE'S DAILY speaks with the voice of the government. It was not just the editorial writer of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, therefore, who chose yesterday to express himself in such fulsome and generous terms about Thai-Chinese relations and the visit of Prime Minister Kriangsak. This was the government speaking, and bearing that fact in mind, it was not unreasonable to expect that the Kriangsak visit will be very fruitful indeed.

It would be somewhat ironic if, as a result of the visit, more progress was to be made in terms of trade with China than has been made, in any measurable sense, in trade with Japan. More than 6 months have passed since Prime Minister Fukuda swept through ASEAN capitals, voicing as he went Japan's commitment to a policy of more Japanese aid and trade for Southeast Asia. Half a year having gone by, the trade-hungry countries of the region are still waiting to see real evidence of the Fukuda doctrine becoming anything much more than a sweet-sounding doctrine.

Japan, of course, is not without its domestic problems. Because of those problems, Mr Fukuda may have found it more difficult than he thought to give substance to the trade liberalization policies which he enunciated in his meetings and speeches last August. There has been some measure of aid given, and that is appreciated, but aid is no real substitute for the trade which ASEAN countries need as a basis on which to build their economies.

In light of the new outward-looking stance being adopted by China, and the seemingly sincere desire of Peking to make friends and influence people within the ASEAN family of nations, there would appear to be very good reasons now why Japan must view the trade question with a greater sense of urgency.

China, obviously, is on the move--in the best sense. Is Japan to be left with its feet still firmly stuck in the starting blocks? Is the prominent and helpful role which Japan said it desired to play in Southeast Asia to pass by default to Japan's mighty and communist neighbor? When he has sorted out the vexing matter of Tokyo's new international airport, these are questions to which he might usefully direct his attention.

LABOR OFFICIAL INSISTS STRIKES NOT POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

BK291110Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Phaisan Thawatchainan, president of the Council of the Organization of Employees Associations [COEA] of the Labor Council of Thailand, on 28 March granted a press interview at Government House to explain to newsmen some facts concerning the current wave of workers' strikes.

He noted that the strikes were the result of increases in the prices of necessary commodities, following the government's hiking of the taxes on certain goods. If this situation is not explained to the public, people might become alarmed and suspicious of the workers' motives. The COEA is concerned about this and therefore explains to the public that:

1. The strikes at the Tobacco Monopoly and the State Railways Organization of Thailand are not politically motivated but are designed to back up the workers' demands for better benefits. The demands are not new; they have been presented to the respective managements before. The strikes are about to be settled and there is nothing to be concerned about.
2. Reports published in some newspapers have been exaggerated. This might cause alarm among the public. As a matter of fact, workers' strikes and protests are common in developed countries. However, the COEA appeals to all parties to cooperate with each other because management and employees need each other.
3. The government has already set up a National Labor Development Advisory Council, consisting of representatives of employees, employers and the government. The council will immediately study the problems of minimum wage, labor relations and labor safety, violation of laws by management, amendment of the Labor Act, as well as measures to assist low income workers.

The COEA is confident that consultations among the three parties will benefit workers and create justice in society.

Phaisan Thawatchainan declared that there were no ulterior motives behind the current strikes. Workers are making demands in accordance with the basic rights granted them under the labor law. It is possible that some elements might be trying to exploit the workers' strikes for their own political purposes. Workers are aware of this and will not become tools of anyone. Workers have also promised that they will never resort to any tactic which would damage the public interest. They have pledged that there will definitely be no disruption of the water and power supply.

Phaisan Thawatchainan said he believed the newly set up National Labor Development Advisory Council would be able to effectively improve the labor situation and solve conflicts. He reported that at the COEA's meeting with the prime minister on 27 March, the prime minister expressed concern over the effect that strikes may have on the investment climate in the country. The prime minister, he said, wants workers to follow labor regulations in carrying out their protests. The prime minister also wants all workers to join labor unions because this would make it easier to tackle labor conflicts.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN NORTHEAST EXPLAINED

BK291230Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Mar 78 BK

[Text] La-Iat Duangdi, director general of the Livestock Department, has reported on the livestock development project for the northeast, part of which is funded by a World Bank loan.

He said the northeast has plenty of land and a climate suitable for raising livestock. However, livestock development in that region cannot be extensively and effectively promoted solely with funds from the national budget, particularly concerning projects to raise draft cattle and cattle for food and export. For this reason, the Livestock Department has formulated a plan for the development of livestock in the northeast to be financed by a \$5 million loan granted by the World Bank in 1976.

The livestock development plan for the northeast is a 5-year project. The government allocated 13 million baht for the preparatory stage in 1975 of which only about 6.8 million baht was spent. It allocated another 17 million baht in 1976, 18 million baht in 1977 and 25.9 million baht in 1978 for the project.

The director general said the main goals of the project are to expand the livestock industry, improve local people's income and develop wasteland into grazing land. About 500,000 rai will be developed into grazing land in the first 5 years. The use of artificial insemination will also be expanded. A livestock development scheme will be established and used as model for developing that industry in other regions of the country.

Various aspects of livestock development in the northeast have been initiated, such as expansion of cattle breed improvement stations, improvement of artificial insemination activities and cattle breeds, and improvement of grazing land by importing seeds to grow the type of grass most suitable for feeding cattle. Milk cows are currently being bred in order to promote them in all provinces in the northeast. A buffalo breed improvement station has been established in Surin with the cooperation of Chulalongkon and Kasetsart universities to increase the birthrate of buffalo.

It is expected that the implementation of the northeast livestock development plan will greatly benefit livestock-raising activities in that region. The raising of milk cows and buffalo will increase the income of the northeasterners.

CARTER TRIP AIMED AT SHORING UP RELATIONS, WINNING POLICY SUPPORT

BK291344Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 29 Mar 78 BK

[Text] On 28 March U.S. President Carter arrived in Venezuela on the first leg of his 7-day visit to four countries--Venezuela and Brazil in Latin America and Nigeria and Liberia in Africa.

U.S. observers agree that this visit has two goals: First, to patch up deteriorating relations with the Latin American countries, is the result of Washington's discriminatory treatment; and second, to win African support for its "new Africa" policy of saving the apartheid regimes in South Africa and creating a favorable conditions for U.S. monopoly capitalists to continue robbing this continent of its rich resources.

U MINH REGIMENT 'PUNISHES' CAMBODIAN 'INTRUDERS'

OW291203Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Developing its tradition as a heroic unit which has always satisfactorily fulfilled its productive labor tasks, the U Minh Regiment has enthusiastically carried out the order to fight and punish the Cambodian intruders. During the first encounter, the regiment spearheaded an attack on an enemy battalion and, together with friendly units, recovered all of the area encroached upon and occupied by the enemy. In a joint attack to wipe out an enemy force occupying the Phu Cuong area, it scored outstanding achievements, wiping out more than 450 enemy troops and seizing 186 guns.

During the course of fighting in defense of the fatherland, its cadres and combatants manifested their determination to fight furiously, defend their position stalwartly, increase mobility and launch effective annihilation attacks.

In addition, the regiment has always paid attention to consolidating and developing its forces, carrying out further training, learning from past combat experiences, enhancing discipline, caring for the troops' spiritual and material life and insuring that the more this unit fights the stronger it will become.

CAMBODIAN BORDER DISTRICTS BUILD LOCAL ARMED FORCES

Duc Hue District

OW290859Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW

[Statement to station correspondent by Ba Sinh, secretary of the Duc Hue district party committee--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] After receiving a directive from higher authority on the necessity of building a relatively strong local armed force to defend the Duc Hue district's border areas and our compatriots' lives and production, our district party committee standing committee met to assess the situation in the district. As Duc Hue is a border district located far from the provincial capital and having poor communications lines, our district party committee decided that we must not rely on higher authorities to provide armed forces but instead must build our own local armed forces and develop the spirit of self-reliance among the district's people and cadres.

Village party committees and the district party committee, together with local people, discussed how to rapidly build their local armed forces to defend the district's border areas and our compatriots' production. We assigned a comrade from the district party committee to each village to provide direct leadership over party chapters to satisfactorily implement the higher authority's directive. In addition, the comrades in the district party committee standing committee, committee chairmen and vice chairmen and leaders of mass organizations have regularly supervised and controlled the building of local armed forces and resolved the difficulties arising from this task in order to have a local armed force operating along the district's border areas.

We have stressed political education and ideological tasks to keep the combatants fully informed about the situation in the area, the schemes of the enemy and the district people's life. We have emphasized the necessity of self-reliance. We succeeded in rapidly and satisfactorily building a guerrilla company. The guerrilla units in the four villages along the border areas have regularly engaged in direct combat with enemy troops. Two of the units have fought very well. In general, the local armed forces have satisfactorily fulfilled their combat tasks, although they need to further improve some aspect.

Chau Thanh District

OW300146Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Correspondent Minh Viet's report on defense and economic efforts of armed forces and people in Chau Thanh district, Tay Ninh Province]

[Excerpts] Chau Thanh district, Tay Ninh Province, shares a 48-km-long stretch of border with Cambodia. Strategic Routes 22 and 23 cross it, and the Van Co Dong River flows through part of it. Of its total area of 55,000 hectares, 15,000 hectares are mountainous and forested. Its population of some 100,000 live in ten villages, five of which are situated in the border area.

One month after the complete liberation of the south, remnant enemy troops in hiding still continued to carry out their activities against our troops stationed in the area. Since early 1977, the Cambodian armed forces from across the border have repeatedly raided this area, setting houses afire, looting property and killing people. They have also used long-range artillery positioned across the border to shell our hamlets and villages to disturb the peaceful life of the local people. The Cambodian armed forces have killed hundreds of innocent civilians in this districts, set some 30 houses afire and looted a lot of property, cattle, hogs and chickens.

Faced with this situation, the Chau Thanh district party committee and people found it necessary to urgently build local armed forces. Comrade Tri Nhon, head of the district military committee, a cadre who formerly successfully built local armed forces during the anti-U.S. resistance war, has effectively guided the movement to build the local armed forces. Standing before a map of the area of which he knows every detail, he said to us during our visit: In building Chau Thanh district's local armed forces, we have achieved unity within the party committee as well as within the various committees, sectors, mass organizations and among the people. As a result, the district military unit leadership has been highly successful in coordinating all of the local forces.

He then led some of the attacks that occurred in the district and for which the district party committee standing committee, in close coordination with the district people's committee and the local administration, provided effective leadership: the annihilation of an enemy squad at (Binh Tan) hamlet, an ambush of an enemy force in the pursuit of fleeing enemy troops on Route 13. Since May 1977, the district's local armed forces, militia and guerrillas have repeatedly intercepted advancing enemy troops, wiping out or wounding hundreds of them and seizing many assorted weapons.

The solicitous concern of the district party organization and people has positively contributed to these achievements registered by the combatants of the local armed forces. Since the encroachment on our fatherland's territory by the Cambodian intruders, the district party organization and people have motivated civilian laborers to contribute more than 100,000 workdays for combat support purposes. In addition, some 300 civilian laborers have regularly carried out their combat support tasks. On occasion, some 10,000 civilian laborers have been mobilized in a single day to dig combat trenches and build shelters for the compatriots.

The district party organization and people have been successful in rapidly developing the local armed forces from one company to several companies and from one guerrilla squad for each village to one guerrilla platoon and one company of militia and self-defense forces for each village.

In the front areas, district guerrillas have been maintaining their positions to defend the fatherland's border areas. In addition to mainly performing combat tasks, guerrillas have carried out further training to increase their combat skills. While performing their tasks in the front areas, guerrillas are confident because they are supported by the rear area and know that replacements will be regularly sent to relieve them. As the replacement process has been satisfactorily carried out, Chau Thanh district has been able to steadfastly maintain its position.

ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR STRONG RESERVE FORCE

BK2913301 Hanoi QUAN DO'NG NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb 78 pp 1, 2 BK

[Editorial: "Build a Strong Reserve Force"]

[Text] The reserve force is composed of draft-age youth and soldiers who have been discharged or transferred to nonmilitary activities but who are still eligible for military duty. During peacetime, reservists can join self-defense militia units, carry out military-related tasks to help develop the regular army and serve as a backbone in production and in irregular and regular activities in their localities such as maintaining order and security, preventing and combatting floods and typhoons, opening virgin land, removing and deactivating bombs and mines, serving the communications and transportation sectors and so forth. During peacetime, they are responsible for meeting the requirements for expanding the regular army. The stronger the reserve force is, the more abundant a source of additional military manpower it will be. This will insure sufficient strength for the army to successfully accomplish its missions of maintaining combat readiness, defending the fatherland and building the economy.

Paying constant attention to building a strong reserve force manifests a sense of revolutionary awareness and a sense of responsibility toward consolidating the all-people national defense.

Building a reserve force must at all times be connected with the political task in every locality and the requirements for developing the army in every stage. The reserve force must be comprehensively built and consolidated in regard to men and organization, cadres and soldiers, fighting will and technical and tactical knowledge so as to most satisfactorily and promptly meet all the requirements for defending and building the fatherland.

Military organs at all levels must closely manage all reservists--soldiers who have fulfilled their military obligation, state cadres and technical workers, youths reaching military age and all individuals capable of being mobilized for military service. They must firmly control the quantity and quality of the reservists and constantly and satisfactorily carry out all activities concerning registration, statistics, classification and organization among all reserve units in their localities. At a time when the national economy is undergoing changes along the line of advancing toward large-scale socialist production and the labor forces are being redeployed on a large scale, it is necessary to organize the self-defense units and the reserve force in a manner consistent with the new situation. Military organs at all levels must thoroughly understand the major tasks in their localities so they can satisfactorily serve as staff organs for local party committee echelons in the registration and management of reservists. It is necessary to work in cooperation with local cooperatives, production establishments and mass organizations for which reservists work in order to closely control the reserve force through satisfactorily carrying out labor and production management.

Along with managing and organizing the force, great attention must be paid to comprehensively improving the reservists' political and military background and physical condition. In the recent past, many localities have paid attention to training their reserve detachments and to closely following all military training programs designed for reservists. In addition to programs of activities and studies for both reservists and self-defense units, these localities have designed separate programs for reservists. They have also paid attention to caring for and assisting families of cadres and reservists in solving difficulties while the men are away on military assignments.

Past experience shows that we can build a strong reserve force in any locality where the task related to reservists is a matter of concern to the party committee echelons, where wholehearted support can be obtained from the population, where the local military organs satisfactorily play their staff role in assisting the party committee echelons and where the cadres and reservists receive adequate training.

Building a powerful reserve force is an important objective of the local military task in all stages. Fully aware of this situation and task, our people should endeavor to care for and consolidate the reserve force. This is to strengthen the potential of the all-people national defense in all aspects in order to stand ready to defend and insure lasting peace for the fatherland.

HUNGARY'S PUJA SUPPORTS BORDER SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS

OW 81525Y Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Mar (VNA)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puga says his government fully supports the consistent policy and the proposals of Vietnam for a negotiated settlement of Vietnam-Kampuchea relations. The minister made the comment in his report on Hungary's external activities to the Hungarian National Assembly on 23 March. He said, "We will always unite with and follow the persistent efforts of the Indochinese peoples to heal the wounds of war and develop production. The armed conflict engineered by the Kampuchean authorities has created obstacles to this peaceful construction".

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HANOI 29 MARCH

OW291457Y Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Mar (VNA)--Petur Mladenov, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived here today on a friendship visit at the invitation of Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Petur Mladenov was welcomed on his arrival by Nguyen Duy Trinh; Nguyen Xuan, vice minister for foreign affairs; Cu Huy Can, vice minister of culture and information; and Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Also present were Bulgarian Ambassador S. Konstantinov, and other diplomatic envoys.

A reception was given tonight by Nguyen Duy Trinh in honour of the Bulgarian guest.

Mladenov, Nguyen Duy Trinh Speak

AU291544Y Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Mar (BTA special correspondent)--Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnam Communist Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Minister Mladenov was warmly welcomed by Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, deputy ministers and senior officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two ministers made statements before the BTA special correspondent:

Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh: "Petur Mladenov's visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pleases us greatly because it is an expression of the fraternal sentiments and close links between our parties, governments and two peoples. In Petur Mladenov and the persons who accompany him we see envoys of the country of the great Georgi Dimitrov and of the fraternal Bulgarian people who are successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress for the building up of a developed socialist society. We are convinced that Minister Petur Mladenov's visit will be concluded with complete success and will be a major contribution to the consolidation and development of the fraternal cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

Minister Petur Mladenov stated: "The continuously developing Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations are a true expression of the fraternal friendship between the two peoples. Our loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is the foundation of this friendship. Our country, both during the heroic armed struggle of the Vietnamese people and now, actively support the peaceful struggle of the Vietnamese working people for the development of the economy and the building up of the country. The two peoples are following the same road--the road of socialism. We are also convinced that the present visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will end successfully and will contribute to the consolidation of the close fraternal links between our parties, governments and the peoples of the two countries."

Today the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, gave an official dinner for the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov. The two ministers proposed toasts at the dinner which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Ministers Address Banquet

AU092150Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Mar 78 AU

[Text] Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese foreign minister, tonight gave an official dinner party in honor of Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister. The two ministers proposed toasts.

Nguyen Duy Trinh said that Comrade Petur Mladenov's visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was a further manifestation of the splendid friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples which were linked with militant solidarity and fraternal friendship. Speaking on the internal political situation in Vietnam, Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh noted that all the Vietnamese people were implementing the decisions of the Fourth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress, sparing no efforts to achieve (successes) in agriculture and industry and to overcome the difficulties. We firmly believe, Nguyen Duy Trinh emphasized, that under the correct leadership of our party and due to the diligence of 50 million Vietnamese people as well as with the support and assistance of the fraternal socialist and friendly countries, the Vietnamese people will accomplish the task of building a peaceful, independent and unified socialist Vietnam. Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh kindly asked Minister Petur Mladenov to convey to the BCP, the government and fraternal Bulgarian people the genuine and deep gratitude of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the government and the Vietnamese people for the fraternal selfless assistance which Bulgaria has rendered and is continuing to render to the Vietnamese people.

[Words indistinct] Minister Mladenov said in his toast that we are now in an unified and independent socialist Vietnam. We assess the victory of the Vietnamese revolution and establishment of the SRV as an event of great international importance which was a result of heroism, creativity and wisdom of the Vietnamese people and their Communist Party, of socialist internationalism and international solidarity. A unified Vietnam is a major factor of peace and progress in Asia, an outpost of socialism in this area of the world. Vietnam is now confidently entering a new historic stage--the stage of building socialism on a nationwide scale.

Minister Mladenov further pointed out that Bulgaria was consistently supporting the constructive Vietnamese proposals on settling the conflict with Kampuchea along the path of negotiations. After noting that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam are making constant progress, Minister Mladenov touched on the role played by the bilateral delegations in exchanging views and experience, in coordinating stands and in deepening and expanding mutual relations. Mladenov also emphasized the importance of contacts between the top leaders of the two countries. The talks held in Sofia in 1975 between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Le Duan opened a new stage in the development of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese relations, he said.

The official talks will begin tomorrow.

HO CHI MINH CITY RESIDENTS HAIL END OF CAPITALIST TRADE

OW300733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi 30 Mar (VNA)--The decision of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee to abolish capitalist trade and give capitalist traders productive work has received a warm response from various strata of the population.

Nguyen Huyen, 50, formerly a trader in the fifth precinct, said the decision was fair and reasonable. He himself had anticipated it by closing his building materials shop early last year and joining the joint state-private Thong Nhat (reunification) farm machinery factory in which he is in charge of the purchasing department.

Ly Huyen said that for almost a year now he himself has been victim of capitalist traders, having had to buy at exorbitant prices. "We are moving in the right direction which will ensure an untroubled life for ourselves and will lay a firm foundation for the future of our children", he added.

According to Vuong Le Nga, a 25-year-old worker at the Phu Tho glassworks, the shifting of capitalist traders to production will give them an opportunity to join in making the society richer. "To improve the living conditions of workers and public employees, the most important thing is to build a wide and strong network of socialist trade", she said.

Her view was shared by Nguyen Van Thinh, a worker at the medical and pharmaceutical chemicals factory, who added that it was necessary and logical to abolish capitalist trade and shift capitalist traders to production. To ensure a stable and better life for the labouring people, he said, it is necessary first of all to boost production to get more food, and to build a strong socialist trade.

Le Van Banh, a peasant in Tan Thuan village, Nha Be district, said: "While we were eagerly supplying food to the state and refraining from black marketeering, capitalist traders raise prices at will. "Now that consumer goods and materials are sold at state prices, we shall be able to boost production and sell the state more food."

Another peasant, Nguyen Van Xuong, in Phong Phy village, Binh Canh district, said: "Peasants have waited and waited for this decision. There is no reason why a minority should enrich itself at our expense".

LATE REPORT: RADIO ASSERTS SINCERITY OF NEGOTIATION PROPOSALS

BK301056Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 30 Mar 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Cambodian Authorities Still Try To Ignore Public Opinion"]

[Text] It seems that the Cambodian authorities have recently realized that they are being ignored by world public opinion. This has forced them to clamor about "negotiations"--but only for the purpose of putting off negotiations still further. In earlier commentaries we have exposed the Cambodian authorities' deceitful remarks, such as their demands for a cessation of border hostilities and for Vietnam to stop pressuring Cambodia to join an Indochinese federation. Now we will discuss the Cambodian authorities' claim that Vietnam is not sincere about its negotiating proposals.

This suggestion by Cambodia is very unreasonable. How can they know that Vietnam's proposal to negotiate is not sincere when they have yet to sit down to any negotiations? Let us analyze whether Vietnam is insincere, as charged by the Cambodian authorities.

It must be recalled at this time that Vietnam has an unwavering stand of respecting the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia--as it does for all other countries. Vietnam has a policy of safeguarding our solidarity and fraternal friendship with the Cambodian people at all times. We feel that the border conflicts perpetrated by the Cambodian side are painful incidents which damage our solidarity and friendship with the Cambodian people and only benefit the imperialists and reactionaries. For this reason, with its unwavering policy, and in accordance with the wishes and interests of the Vietnamese people, the SRV Government has always had a policy of seeking negotiations with the Cambodian side in order to resolve the border question and other problems in the relations between the two countries. This policy has been concretely implemented by Vietnam.

Even though Cambodia intruded into Vietnamese territory and committed terrible crimes against the Vietnamese people from May 1975 until the end of 1977, the Vietnamese party and government exercised restraint and sought peaceful negotiations with Cambodia. Vietnam chose not to publicize those border incidents, fearing that this might jeopardize its attempts at negotiations. However, the Cambodian authorities took the Vietnamese action as a sign of weakness and became more belligerent. Finally, on 31 December 1977, the Cambodian authorities themselves publicized the border conflicts, distorting events and slandering Vietnam in a most vulgar manner.

Even though the situation was serious, the Vietnamese side still sought a peaceful solution to the matter. That same day, the Vietnamese Government issued a statement calling on both parties to the border conflict to meet as soon as possible to solve the problem in a spirit of fraternity. Even though Cambodia unilaterally broke off diplomatic relations with Vietnam, Vietnam did not take the same action. On 5 February Vietnam again made another concrete proposal which would have brought peace by now if the Cambodian side had accepted it, and the friendship between the two countries would have gradually been restored as well.

Cambodia has charged that Vietnam has intruded into its territory. Vietnam proposed that a stop be put to the border clashes and that the forces of the two countries withdraw 5 km into their respective territories in the hope that the 10 km distance separating the forces of the two countries would help stop the fighting.

Cambodia has charged that Vietnam is subverting it and forcing it to join an Indo-chinese federation. The Vietnamese Government has proposed that both countries sign an agreement respecting each other's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, from using arms or threat of arms against each other and from committing acts of subversion against each other. Vietnam also proposed an agreement to transform the Vietnamese-Cambodian border into a border of everlasting friendship and to establish appropriate measures for internationally guaranteeing and supervising the border.

World public opinion has acclaimed the good intentions of Vietnam, regarding Vietnamese proposals as reasonable and just and constituting the most practical basis for solving the border conflict between the two countries. The Cambodian slander that Vietnam is not sincere about its proposal to negotiate is unjustified and irresponsible, and is merely a trick to ignore world public opinion, which wants Cambodia to negotiate with Vietnam. It is a worthless excuse for the Cambodian authorities to refuse to sit down to negotiations.

BRIEFS

CUBAN SOCCER TEAM--Hanoi, 28 Mar--The Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation [INDER] has sent a football team to Vietnam for a visit and friendly matches here at the invitation of the Vietnam General Department of Sports and Physical Culture [SPC]. The 25-member team, led by Feliciano Dieguez, director of the youth island section of the INDER arrived here today. It was welcomed at the airport by Nguyen Duy Hung, acting director of the sports and physical culture department of the General Department of the SPC; Nguyen Dac Tho, director of the Hanoi sports and physical culture service, and many others. Also present was Viriato Mora Diaz, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Cuban Embassy in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW]

STUDY-LABOR SCHOOLS--Hanoi, 28 Mar--In the 1977-1978 school year, Vietnam has more than 60 study-labour junior high schools, most of them in northern provinces. In the last 3 years, southern provinces have opened 16 schools of this type in the plains and mountain regions in rural and urban areas. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW]

GDR ARTISTS--Hanoi, 28 Mar--The GDR's "Sorben" folk dancers and "Jahrgang 1949" musicians performed in Ho Chi Minh City last night, one day after their arrival. The audience included Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the city's party committee; Pham Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee and deputy director of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; and more than 1,000 representatives of the local population. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW]

EXHIBITION ON GDR EDUCATION--Hanoi, 27 Mar--An exhibition on the GDR education system was opened here today under the sponsorship of the SRV Ministry of Culture and Information. Present at the opening ceremony were representatives of the sponsoring ministry, the Foreign Ministry and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and others. A representative of the GDR Embassy here was present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW]

DELEGATION TO USSR--Hanoi, 27 Mar--A cinema workers delegation has left here for Moscow to attend the conference of leaders of state cinematographic services and cinema workers associations of socialist countries to be held there 28-31 March. The delegation, invited by F. Yermash, president of the USSR State Cinematographic Committee, is led by Ha Xuan Truong, vice minister of culture and information and president of the Vietnam Cinema Workers Association. The conference will discuss the development of the cinematographic service in socialist countries, including assistance to Vietnam in this field. The delegation was seen off at the airport by representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Information and the Cinema Workers Association. Also present was a representative of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW]

PARTICIPATION IN USSR EXHIBITION--Hanoi, 27 Mar--More than 40 topics of scientific and technical creation worked out by Vietnamese youth have been sent to the Soviet Union for an exhibition of "scientific and technical creations" of the youth in socialist countries. The exhibition, sponsored by the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, will open in Moscow in mid-April on the occasion of the 18th congress of the league. The Vietnamese youth's exhibits include models, samples, documents, photos and blueprints dealing with economy, culture, public health and education and reflecting good results in the process of economic restoration and construction and cultural development in the light of the Fourth VCP Congress. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW]

GORKIY'S BIRTHDAY--Hanoi, 28 Mar--A symposium to celebrate the 110th anniversary of Maksim Gorkiy's birth was held here today by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, the Vietnam Institute of Literature, and the Vietnam Writers Association. Present on the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Khanh Toan, vice president of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and chairman of the Social Sciences Commission; Hoang Trung Thong, director of the Institute of Literature; Nguyen Xuan Sanh, representative of the Writers Association; representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and others. On the Soviet side were the delegation of the Gorkiy Literature Institute led by its director, correspondent Academician G.P. Bernikov; I.P. Samokhvalov, counsellor, and many staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi. Nguyen Khanh Toan expressed high appreciation of Gorkiy's great contribution to and influence on the Russian working class and workers throughout the world. He also brought out Lenin's positive influence on Gorkiy's literary creations. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW]

ADDITION TO LIST OF THIRD DEVELOPMENT CABINET MEMBERS

The following addition to the item entitled "Suharto Announces Third Development Cabinet 29 March," published in the 29 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page N 1 was taken from a Jakarta ANTARA in English transmission at 0730 GMT on 29 March:

Minister of Agriculture--Sudarsono Hadisaputro

MOSLEM POLITICIAN SEES DEVELOPMENT OF AN 'OPPOSITION'

BK291557Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 29 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Mar (AFP)--A leading member of the Moslem party faction in parliament said today the absence of political party representatives in President Suharto's new cabinet could mean the beginning of the establishment of a Western type "opposition" in Indonesia.

Amin Iskandar, in a comment to newsmen, said the composition of the cabinet, in which only the government-backed Golkar "party" and the military are represented, appeared to be a logical development after the recent break from the rule-by-consensus principle in the national congress in favour of voting to settle difficult issues.

Government factions in the congress earlier this month forced through a number of major policy issues opposed by the minority Moslem faction by resorting to voting, in a departure from the consensus principle followed for the past 20 years in Indonesia's legislative assemblies. "Voting has now been practised. We had no opposition before. But the present development is establishing the practise of having one group inside and another group outside the government," Iskandar said.

DETAILS OF NEW PLAN'S STATE POLICY GUIDELINES

BK251206Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0750 GMT 25 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Mar (ANTARA)--The state policy guidelines (GBHN) specify that politics in the coming Third 5-year Development Plan will be guided by Pancasila democratic principles. To this end, and to secure dynamic political stability, a consistent implementation of the constitution, democracy and law is required, it says. Therefore, it adds, steps should be taken to ensure good government and its relations with the state's high institutions according to the 1945 Constitution. This is contained in the congress decisions in 1978 on the state policy guidelines ratified by a congress plenum last Wednesday.

The GBHN stipulates that people should be taught their rights and obligations. That will prompt them to join in national development. In the Third 5-year Development Plan communications will be expanded between community and state institutions, parliaments and government. Professional organisations will be bolstered up to promote their role in national development.

The government-launched campaign against government corruption should be continued and intensified. Relations between the government and parliament should be expanded as well as relations with regional administrations.

The government should encourage rural development. To this end a law on rural administration is needed. The law should be adjusted to developments in the country. This will guarantee law enforcement.

It is necessary to improve the law and the effectiveness of law enforcers. The GBHN articles also mention the need for a state administration court in addition to laws on the rights and obligations of a citizen.

The mass media are required to help heighten dedication to the country, strengthen unity, deepen the sense of responsibility, promote discipline and encourage participation of the community in national development. Growth of the national press should be based on the spirit of Pancasila to ensure its support of development of a Pancasilaist society in the country. The role of the news media, radio, television, film and news agencies should be promoted to facilitate information throughout the country. Reciprocal support between the press, the government and the community is necessary. To guarantee a healthy growth of the press with freedom and responsibility, the press law should be reviewed.

An independent and active foreign policy is to be based on national interests, especially national development.

Efforts toward the creation of stability and the establishment of cooperation in the Southeast Asian region and Pacific should be continued. This is to be done through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, where national resilience leads to regional resilience. The GBHN also stresses the need for increased international cooperation to maintain peace and stability in the world.

Defence and security is an integral part of national development. Economic principles should be taken into account in promoting national defence and security. In addition, there should be effectiveness in facing emergencies.

The rights and obligations of each citizen should be made clear. Therefore, a law on national security and defence should be formulated.

Modernisation of military equipment should be based on the national level of technology.

Implementation of the general pattern of the state policy guidelines is to be carried out by the Indonesian president as the congress mandatory. The mandate holder is expected to consider recommendations forwarded by parliament.

OUTLINES OF THIRD 5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BK251200Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0819 GMT 25 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Mar (ANTARA)--In the Third 5-year Development Plan (Repelita) which is the continuation of the Second Repelita, development in various sectors will be expanded. There will be greater emphasis on social welfare and equitable distribution of income.

Shortcomings during the Second Repelita--regional development, cooperatives, food procurement, transmigration, housing, education, health care and others--will receive greater attention, according to the guidelines of state policy (GBHN) articles, ratified by a congress plenum on Wednesday.

According to the GBHN, development programs in the Third Repelita will be based on the trilogy of development: equitable distribution of income, economic growth and national stability.

Agricultural productivity will be increased for home consumption and export. Steps will be taken to prevent denudation of forests and reforestation will be intensified. Parts of forests will be planted with crops. Agricultural development is to be integrated with regional and rural development.

Industrialisation will continue with emphasis on conversion of raw materials into semi-finished and consumer goods. Industrialisation will lead to a change from exporting raw material to exporting finished goods. The GBHN also specifies that small and medium scale industries should provide more jobs. In carrying out this program, the role of the private sector will be reviewed. Also of importance is construction of factories producing fertilizers, insecticides and farming tools.

Mining will be continued to increase state revenue. The use of energy must be based on an overall policy by taking account of the increasing demand both for domestic fuel and the capability of procuring energy in the long run. At present oil is the main source of energy, the use of which is ever increasing but reserves limited. To this effect economy in the use of oil and the utilisation of other sources of energy--coal, hydropower, wind, geothermal, nuclear and solar energy--will play their part.

To support growth of trade and production industries and ensure prosperity is spread evenly, communications will be improved.

Irrigation, including rehabilitation work on irrigation networks, is aimed at increasing food production. This must be coupled with maintenance of irrigation networks. Likewise, electrification, which is for the welfare of the people living in cities and rural areas, will be given attention.

Better transport would ease the flow of goods and passengers toward achievement of development goals. The marketing of products should be promoted, and domestic and foreign trade increased.

The role of national traders, especially those who are financially weak, should be enhanced. Trade should be geared to support small businesses. Cooperative societies should be improved. The abilities of managers and leaders of cooperative societies should be improved to enable them to contribute to social welfare. Cooperatives should also provide a means for helping small businesses.

The private sector should be given more attention to increase public participation in national development. The provision of credits on easy terms, training and guidance would be a great help to small businesses.

Protection should be given to certain lines of business, particularly those of a traditional nature.

The creation of more jobs and protection of labour should be considered a basic policy in all sectors. Labour policy should be directed to the more effective and efficient channelling, spreading and use of manpower. Protection of labour should cover better wages.

Transmigration policy should spread population and manpower. New production and agricultural areas within the framework of regional development, especially in areas outside Java, should be opened. Private transmigration should be encouraged by increasing economic activities outside Java and by improving inter-insular communication.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--In fiscal 1978-79, the World Bank will provide the first installment of a loan to be used to finance the construction of a 474-kilometer trans-Sumabawa Island highway. The central government is to provide Rp778,143,000 for the construction of a 35-kilometer section of the highway this fiscal year. The entire project, which is expected to be completed in 1982, will cost approximately Rp9.6 billion. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 21 Mar 78 BK]

NEW SUMATRA OILFIELD--Jakarta, 26 Mar--A contractor for Pertamina, Natomas Company, has discovered a new off-shore oilfield located in the southeast of Sumatra. The Natomas Company has opened two exploration wells [words indistinct] No 8, through a southeast Sumatra off-shore contract, where the company invested 53 percent of shares. The two wells, each 4,200 feet deep, are located about 3.5 miles from the Iiapco-Kitty production terminal, a spokesman for Pertamina announced here Saturday. South Well No 7 (Sumur Selatan) has a capacity of 2,380 barrels of crude oil daily, and South Well No 8 spurts 4,425 barrels daily. Capacity of the two wells has stimulated the company to build a permanent production terminal in the area where the new source was found. This off-shore oilfield is expected to produce oil beginning early next year, according to the Pertamina spokesman. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0742 GMT 27 Mar 78 BK]

OILFIELD RECOVERY SCHEME--Jakarta, 25 Mar--PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia, the largest oil company in Indonesia, has begun an ambitious program worth millions of dollars to increase production through "enhanced recovery" of the Minas oilfield in Riau. The Minas oilfield produced its first oil in 1952. Since then the oilfield has produced over 2 billion barrels of oil, or more than 30 percent of the entire oil produced in Indonesia since the country began to produce oil in 1885. Minas oilfield is the biggest in Southeast Asia and one of the richest in the world. "Enhanced recovery" means extracting oil left after "primary recovery", the first drilling. This expensive method is used when it is considered economically profitable to pump steam or gases into the wells to push oil out of the remaining pockets. At present, Minas produces 340,000 barrels of oil a day. The government incentives in early 1977 [as received], in a bid to intensify oil exploration, have encouraged Caltex to carry on with its enhanced recovery program. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0723 GMT 27 Mar 78 BK]

BUNYU PORT CONSTRUCTION--Pertamina will construct a modern port on Bunyu Island, East Kalimantan, during the 1978-1979 fiscal year at a cost of Rp500 million. The port will have a 1-km jetty to enable tankers to load oil using pipes from the oil and gas company on the island. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 14 Mar 78 BK]

NICKEL MINING PROJECT--The public relations office of the Mining Department said on 13 March that the government plans to develop a nickel mining project on Gebe Island, Maluku Province, this year with an investment of Rp8.5 billion. The project is expected to produce 1.5 million tons of nickel per year. The project is part of the working program of PT Aneka Tambang, a state-owned mining company, for 1978. The "basic" of nickel found on Gebe Island is far better than that of nickel found at Pomalaa mining project in central Sulawesi. PT Aneka Tambang hopes to mine some 36.5 percent of all its nickel from the Gebe mining project. [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 14 Mar 78 p 11 BK]

REGIONAL RICE PRODUCTION--In 1977 South Kalimantan produced 670,605 tons of dry paddy. The province's rice surplus in 1976 was 85,000 tons, increasing to almost 112,000 tons in 1977. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 20 Mar 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

GHAZALI: VIETNAMESE REFUGEES 'ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS'

BK291601Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT 29 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 29 Mar (AFP)--Malaysia considers Vietnamese refugees coming to this country as illegal immigrants, Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie said today. He warned the people that it was an offence for anyone to provide the refugees with assistance. However, this did not mean that Malaysia did not consider the plight of the refugees on humanitarian grounds, he said in answer to queries from several MP's in parliament. Tan Sri Ghazali defined refugees as those who ran away from wars but he said the Vietnamese refugees left their country after the war had ended. The minister said there were still 4,395 Vietnamese refugees in several centres in the country. A total of 3,022 were in Trengganu State and 898 in Kelantan State.

A total of 3,455 refugees had already been sent to other countries with the assistance of the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees which looked after the daily needs of the refugees still in the country. Tan Sri Ghazali said his ministry, with the cooperation of the Welfare Services Ministry, was striving to settle the refugees still in the country in isolated places. This was to keep them away from the local people and to prevent social problems, he said.

INDONESIAN HELP IN SARAWAK COMMUNIST HUNT SOUGHT

BK291020Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Security forces in Sarawak have sought the help of the Indonesian Armed Forces to hunt down a group of eight or nine communist terrorists believed to have crossed into West Kalimantan during the last 10 days. The terrorists shot dead a vigilante corps member in Sematan, a seaside resort near Lundu, west of Kuching. According to the police, the killing took place at the victim's shop. The communist terrorists escaped with foodstuffs.

SINGAPORE

MILITARY PLANE FLOWN BACK TO SRV 29 MARCH

BK291244Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese DC-3 military aircraft which landed in Singapore last week was flown home today by a crew of 7 Vietnamese who were among 14 to arrive at Payalebar Airport this morning. The DC-3 plane had been at the airport since it was flown by two Vietnamese, Lt Col (Lai Dai Ngoc) and Capt (Dinh Cong Giang), who later sought and obtained permission to resettle in the United States.

BRIEFS

FIJIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER--Fiji High Commissioner to Singapore Epeli Vale Kacimaiwai presented his credentials to President Sheares on 21 March. Mr Kacimaiwai, who is Fiji's first high commissioner to Singapore, is concurrently high commissioner to Australia. He will continue to reside in Canberra. [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Mar 78 p 7 BK]

MARCOS LOOKS TO PRESIDENCY FOR 6 MORE YEARS

OW291132Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 29 Mar (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos, ruling the Philippines for the past 12 years, said today he would probably stay on in power for the next six years. Addressing some 17,000 metropolitan Manila school teachers, Mr Marcos, without specifically mentioning the United States by name, once again assailed alleged American support for jailed former Senator Benigno Aquino who is leaving the opposition in the 7 April Interim National Assembly elections here.

Mr Marcos said the term of the interim assembly, [words indistinct] will be both president and prime minister, would probably not exceed six years and I presume I will continue to be your president for the next six years."

He repeated the same remark when he addressed later a conference of Filipino businessmen and exporters.

Citing alleged CIA support for former Presidents Ramon Magsaysay and Diosdado Macapagal, Mr Marcos said a foreign group recently approached him and asked him to release Mr Aquino, "as though telling me, if you don't release him, something will happen to you about the bases."

Mr Marcos did not elaborate but his government, which is receiving heavy American military and economic assistance, is currently engaged in crucial negotiations with the U.S. on a new treaty to govern future use of American bases in this country. According to the president, the foreigners also earlier asked him to allow Mr Aquino to go to America and we will take care of him. This time Mr Marcos did not say who these foreigners were, but in a speech Monday he openly identified the U.S. as having allegedly intervened in Philippine political affairs in seeking the release of the imprisoned ex-senator.

Calling on the teachers to support government candidates in the upcoming polls, Mr Marcos pledged to increase the salaries of the country's 280,000 public school teachers and to adopt a cooperatives scheme that would enable them to each own a house and a lot. He pegged the future minimum teachers wage at 600 pesos (80 dollars) a month.

This was the latest bonus in the current campaign received by school teachers, who will supervise the balloting next 7 April. Earlier, Mr Marcos announced the government would earmark 52.4 million pesos (698,000 dollars) for their clothing allowance.

EXPLOSIVES FOUND IN BAGUIO COUNTRY CLUB

OW300318Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0309 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 30 Mar (AFP)--A cook has stumbled upon two packs of explosives in a kitchen of the Baguio City country club in the northern Philippines where President Ferdinand Marcos occasionally plays golf, police said today. The explosives, hidden among cylindrical 50-point liquefied petroleum gas tanks, were found early yesterday morning four days after a grenade was thrown at the president's Baguio summer house and discovery of dynamite under the presidential bedroom there.

Police said the explosive packs were found at the country club's halfway house snack bar, where Mr Marcos takes a rest when he plays golf at the club.

The cook said he was checking the contents of the gas tanks used for cooking when he noticed taped packages which contained the explosives. Anti-demolition experts brought the explosives to an isolated area and shot at them but they failed to explode, according to police.

Earlier Baguio military agents arrested two suspects in connection with the grenade-throwing incident. One was an 18-year-old university student from whom two hand grenades were seized and the other suspect was a mining company worker found to be keeping 80 sticks of dynamite.

PRC INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT OPENS IN CEBU CITY

OW291812Y Malolos International Service in English 0718 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Text] A products exhibition of the People's Republic of China opened in Cebu City today. Trade Secretary Troadio Quiazon opened the exhibition which will feature heavy industrial products. In remarks on the occasion Secretary Quiazon said the exhibition should promote understanding and friendship between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China. The Cebu City exhibition is the second products exhibition to be held by the People's Republic of China in the Philippines since (?1976).

Envoy's Remarks

OW291616Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 29 Mar (AFP)--People's China would stand by the Philippines and other Third World countries in the struggle against [words indistinct] at imperialism by the world's superpowers, said China's ambassador in Manila.

Ambassador Ko Hua spoke at the opening yesterday of an 18-day trade fair featuring Chinese farm produce and light, heavy industrial items in the central Philippine port city of Cebu (?345 miles) (576 km) southeast of Manila.

The ambassador, in his speech carried by the official PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY, outlined China's struggle against internal enemies until its leap forward to emerge as one of the world's stronger nations.

Ko Hua said the Chinese people would continue to leap forward and hope to be in the economic frontline within the next 5 years, but we will not strive to become a superpower but will [words indistinct] the efforts towards unity among [words indistinct].

He mentioned the Soviet Union and the United States as two of the superpowers and described efforts by the Southeast Asian states to resist hegemony in the region as encouraging. China, he added, was committed to support this regional undertaking.

BRIEFS

SWISS ENVOY--The Philippines has accepted the nomination of (Richard Vycher) as the new resident ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation. Prior to his Manila assignment Ambassador (Vycher) was the deputy chief of mission at the Swiss Embassy in Mexico. [Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW]

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